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USAID'S AVANSA AGRIKULTURA PROJECT

FINAL REPORT - ANNEXES

APRIL 01, 2015-JANUARY 31, 2021

ANNEX A: PMEP TABLE

Indicator ID	Indicator with Unit of Measure		Baseline Condition	LOP Targets CUMULATIVE	LOP Results 31 Jan 2021 CUMULATIVE	Targets Year 6 (FY21) Non-CUMULATIVE	Results Year 6 31 Jan 2021 Non-CUMULATIVE		Achievements LOP
DO level: Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Strengthened to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens			March 23, 2016			Note: asterisk (*) means LOP Targets surpassed and/or Y6 annual non-cumulative target adjusted			
I	Percent change in agriculture GDP			30%	30.6%	N/A	N/A		Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference							
	<p>As defined by PIRS: “the value for this indicator was to be sourced from secondary data from the General Directorate of Statistics (Ministry of Finance). The General Directorate of Statistics does not release the value of agricultural GDP separately; only an aggregated figure is published for agriculture, forestry and fishing. So the disaggregate for agricultural GDP alone (required for this project indicator) is not available for Timor-Leste. Data also cannot be disaggregated by district. Due to this inability to use GDP data, for the purposes of USAID’s Avansa Agrikultura Project, GDP will be calculated for the ZOI region using baseline survey data and agribusiness survey results. The results are collected each year through the production data to measure total sales for targeted beneficiaries.” Data limitations: “Data is collected for targeted beneficiaries, but not collected for non-beneficiaries in the ZOI.”</p> <p>Targeted beneficiaries’ sales contributed to an increase of 30.6% when compared with the baseline value of sales (baseline value includes estimated beneficiaries sales plus non-beneficiaries sales with estimated increase in sales based on estimates from the USAID VC assessment). Project’s beneficiaries estimated agri-output, contributing to overall GDP in the ZOI, increased 6.3 times during the project’s course (Year 1 – Year 6). Preliminary data estimates from the Final Evaluation (implemented by Social Impact), using the production approach - value added by industries at constant prices, shows 7.9% decrease in overall agriculture GDP (including agriculture, forestry and fishing).</p>								
I.1	Value of smallholder incremental sales generated with USG assistance			\$2,200	\$2,661	N/A	N/A		Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		21.0%					
	Based on producers (farmers) production data, farmers averaged \$2,194 in Y5. These results were achieved despite the Covid-19 pandemic and the relatively short time available for work in Liquica municipality, which was added to the ZOI in the last quarter of Y5. Combined with the smallholder firms (per the PIRS definition), the overall value of smallholder incremental sales increased to \$2,661. Inclusion and results of new collectors, supermarkets, other horticulturists, and input suppliers throughout the value chain contributed to these results as the project supported sector wide market expansion. As access to local fresh produce improved, larger supermarkets reduced their produce imports and began purchasing locally sourced produce, thereby increasing smallholders’ income.								
I.1a	Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance (IM-level)		3,949,492 (end of Y4)	\$12,500,000	\$11,921,621	\$350,000	\$352,875		Partially achieved
E.G.3.2.-26	Deviations explained	Difference		-4.6%		0.81%			

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	Project's activities in year 5 of implementation were constrained for prolonged periods due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The State of the Emergency measures included travel limitations, which impacted activity levels of the project's value chain participants. With an inability to move product to market and economic shock's reverberating across the globe, sales dropped. Thus, the Life of Project target was not fully reached (-4.6% deviation). Y6 targets took into account the economic challenges, enabling producers and small firms to meet the targets. Additionally, with project support, travel restrictions on agricultural goods decreased, and the government economic recovery program for every household (Sesta Basica Program) increased citizens buying power.							
I.2	Prevalence of HHs with moderate to severe hunger			3.3%	0.9%	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		2.4%				
	The overall increase of households' incomes contributed to these results as confirmed in the annual Household Survey. Households have reported purchasing additional food products. HHs are now earning steady income year-round and thus, becoming more resilient during the hunger season months from Dec – Mar. This highly positive result of only 0.9% prevalence of households with moderate to severe hunger is related to the new Zone of Influence – 5 original municipalities plus Liquica). The result improves (0.3%) if only original ZOI (Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Dili, Ermera) in which the project worked for a longer period is analyzed.							
Sub-Purpose 1: Improved Ability of Timorese Citizens to Engage in Economic Activities								
2	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged that the USG leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition (IM-level)			\$8,000,000	\$9,764,965	N/A	N/A	Achieved
E.G.3.1.-14								
	Deviations explained	Difference		+22%				
	This indicator's LOP targets were met and exceeded due to rapid uptake, utilization and popularity of support and investments from both producers and firms contributed to the project's surpassing the LOP target by 6.1%. Expansion and intensification of the work with the firms (collectors, other horticulturists, input suppliers, supermarkets, loans providers, and processors) and their investments contributed to the overall increase. Different calculation rates were used to attribute the project's contribution to a firm's investments, depending on its relationship with the project (grantees investments were calculated higher than input suppliers for example). Targeted intervention to support input suppliers resulted in an increase of quantity and variety of agriculture inputs (mechanical and otherwise (i.e. seeds)) that are available and easily accessible for project beneficiaries. According to PIRS and FTF definitions, the amount under this indicator includes value of USG commitment.							
2.1	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions			7,700	8,513	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		10.6%				
	LOP target was surpassed at the end of project's Year 5 by 10.6%, confirming the project's ability to involve the rural households and keep them active in production, sales, or training activities. Households are primarily counted based on production group members, and through training attendance. This includes households that had significant project assistance (final attribution of these households for the whole project duration was eventually set at 50%), specifically from Liquica municipality. The collector system enabled farmers to learn about the need, and safely transport goods. Households became active and inactive throughout the years based on other priorities and activities. This fluidity into and out of							

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	the program directly influenced the total number of active households throughout project implementation. Additionally, while not quantifiable at a household level, Avansa was an integral part of the food security working group, which enabled collectors to transport valuable food to market through communication with national and local authorities. By getting permits for produce to be transported, numerous households accessed needed food items that otherwise may not have.						
2.2. E.G.3-2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (IM-level)	43,542 (Baseline - intro in Y5)	46,200	46,645	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference	+1.0%				
The LOP target was exceeded due to the large number of new farmer groups from Liquicia and high participation of youth in training activities as well as through efforts to link farmers and households with fresh produce. With the addition of Liquica municipality in the project's ZOI, household members' numbers continued to rise. Ultimately, 1100kg of fresh products from 94 households with an average of 6.5 people per household were collected and distributed. Additionally, through the food working group the project influenced food security around the country during the COVID-19 crisis.							
Output 1: Market Linkages Improved and Expanded Across the Horticultural Value Chain							
3	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business dev't services from USG-assisted sources (BDS = planning, procurement, TA: production techniques, quality, marketing, loans, etc.)		5,489	6,282	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference	+14.4%				
The LOP target was surpassed before Y6, due to increased interest of farmers and companies in working with the project. The final result was 14.4% above the LOP target. The results include microenterprises identified as farmers, producers, new food processors, supermarkets, input suppliers, and collectors plus their staff and owners, as well as savings and loans groups, as defined by the PIRS.							
3.1	Percentage increase in sales for the targeted farmer groups and associations		1,000%	1,032%	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference	+3.2%		+3.2%		
3.2	Number of youth participating in USG-supported programs designed to transfer life skills		5,500	7,023	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference	+27.7%		N/A		

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	The target under this indicator was exceeded mainly due to the large number of new farmer groups and high participation of youth in training activities. The project also scaled up its youth engagement approach in the last two years, primarily through support to the Agriculture Technical Vocational Schools and Training Centers, the Youth Internship Program and Youth in Agribusiness grants. The LOP target was surpassed by 27.7%, evidence of youths' interest in working in the agribusiness/agriculture.							
3.3	Value of sales by agricultural input supply companies			\$2,500,000	\$2,596,327	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		+3.9%				
The project pioneered a new cost-share initiative whereby farmers paid 50% to 60% of the total cost of select agriculture inputs to catalyze new investments in input supplies. This helped exceed targets through reduction in financial risk. In expanding access for farmers, input suppliers were able to expand their client base and now farmers can access inputs (seeds, tractors, front-line tillers, irrigation, and vehicles). Beneficiaries buying the inputs through the cost-share program contributed to exceeding LOP targets under this indicator.								
3.4	Number of farmers, input suppliers, and agribusiness trained in safe chemical use			1,100	1,233	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		12.1%				
Demand for training was higher than originally expected as farmers are becoming more aware of commercialized horticulture farming and the potential profits from applying market standards. Both are driving their interest in increasing their knowledge and building the requisite skill sets. Farmers were keen to understand the health impacts of improper use of synthetic chemicals. This contributed to surpassing the LOP target by 12.1%.								
3.5	Number of private enterprises, producers' groups, NRM groups, nutrition groups, savings and loans groups receiving USG food security-related organizational development assistance			385	397	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		3.1%				
The LOP results include microenterprises comprised of production and savings & loans groups, food processors, collectors and input suppliers. As the project expanded and intensified its work with these firms during the Y5 and Y6. Unfortunately, the SoE due to COVID-19 hindered the number of in-person trainings the project was able to conduct, forcing the project to pivot to online trainings. The LOP target was surpassed by 3.1%, due to the breadth of the project's activities.								
Sub-Purpose 2: Increased productivity of Selected Horticultural Value Chains								
4 E.G.3.2.-24	Number of individuals in the agricultural system who applied improved management practices or techniques with USG assistance (IM-level)			29,000	34,380	50	979	Achieved

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	Deviations explained	Difference		18.6%		1,958%		
In line with FtF and PIRS, individuals are counted based on the number of different management practices and technology types used in a reporting year. Due to widespread use of applied practices and techniques among old and new groups, the results exceeded the target at the end of Year 5. Farmer activity in the field continued into Y6 with the number of individuals continuing to implement technology adoption, particularly related to the Blackberry trials through the end of 2020 nearly 2,000% over target. Overall, the LOP target was surpassed by 18.6%. Usage is increasing as more farmers are employing the technologies, resulting in improved yields.								
4.1 E.G.3.2.-25	Number of hectares to which improved practices or technologies have been applied			4,700	4,812	100	111	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		+2.4%		+11%		
Data collection activities in January 2021 identified 111 hectares which Avansa farmers applied improved practices or technologies have been applied. This total exceeds the period target by 11%. Overall, the indicator target was exceeded by 112 hectares, or 2.4% over target.								
Output 2: Sustainable Horticulture Productivity and Natural Resource Management Improved at the Farm Level								
5	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training			11,300	12,972	30	59	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		+14.8%		+196.7%		
LOP target was surpassed at the end of Y5 with 14.8% more individuals receiving training than initially targeted. Set targets were exceeded primarily due to the large number of new farmer groups and high levels of participation among youth in training activities during the project's final years. Increased focus on youth stemmed from the project's work with Agriculture Technical Vocational Schools. Final reporting numbers include participants in the recent online INDMO training ToT, which introduced teachers to the new horticulture curriculum, nearly doubling the target.								
5.1 E.G.3.2.-28	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance			3,500	3,788	70	73	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		+8.2%		+4.2%		
Collaboration with MAF towards the end of the project made it possible to increase availability of seedlings to more communities prone to soil erosion. This significantly increased the number of hectares counted in this indicator. The sum includes only unique hectares, as prescribed by FtF and PIRS. The annual target was surpassed as the NRM and CRR practices and technologies are gaining popularity among the farmers.								

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5.2	Number of members of producer organizations & community-based organizations receiving USG assistance			5,400	6,347	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		17.5%				
Due to inclusion of new groups, processors and input suppliers, the annual target was surpassed, while maintaining adequate gender balance. Annual results come from household members working on the land, as well the members/employees of the firms/organizations that are part of the project's value-chain (supermarkets, collectors, input suppliers, CBOs). LOP target was surpassed at the end of the project's Year 4. However, the activities enabled the inclusion of additional members/participants in the last year, leading to final LOP results exceeding the target by 17.5%.								
5.3	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reduction practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, with USG assistance.			10,000	12,158	N/A	N/A	Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		21.6%				
Sum includes number of individuals who have used climate risk reduction practices/technologies/actions. They are counted only once regardless of the number of risk reduction practices/actions they implement. The number of household working members is calculated under the Climate Risk Reduction categories. This includes the increased numbers of farmers implementing new technologies, and similarly for those implementing risk-reduction practices. As farmers see benefits from neighboring farmers, they learn and adopt new practices. The LOP target was surpassed by 21.6%, confirming the usefulness and popularity of the resilience measures promoted by the project.								
5.4	Percent increase in household savings and/or investment in productive assets			315% increase	295%	N/A	N/A	Partially achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		-6.8%				
LOP target was exceeded at the end of Year 4, however the average household savings have fallen in Year 5, mainly due to impact of COVID-19 to both agricultural production/sales and other income activities of the rural households. HH Survey established that household savings in the final project year are at \$708, thus reaching the target partially. When compared with the baseline savings value (\$178) it may be concluded that overall the increased income from production and sales contributed to increased HH savings and rural households resilience to shocks (climate, health-related such as pandemic etc.).								
Cross-cutting Themes: Improved Nutritional Practices and Behavior Change								
6	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (Percent)		40.3%	68.0%	47.8%	N/A	N/A	Partially achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference		-20.2%				

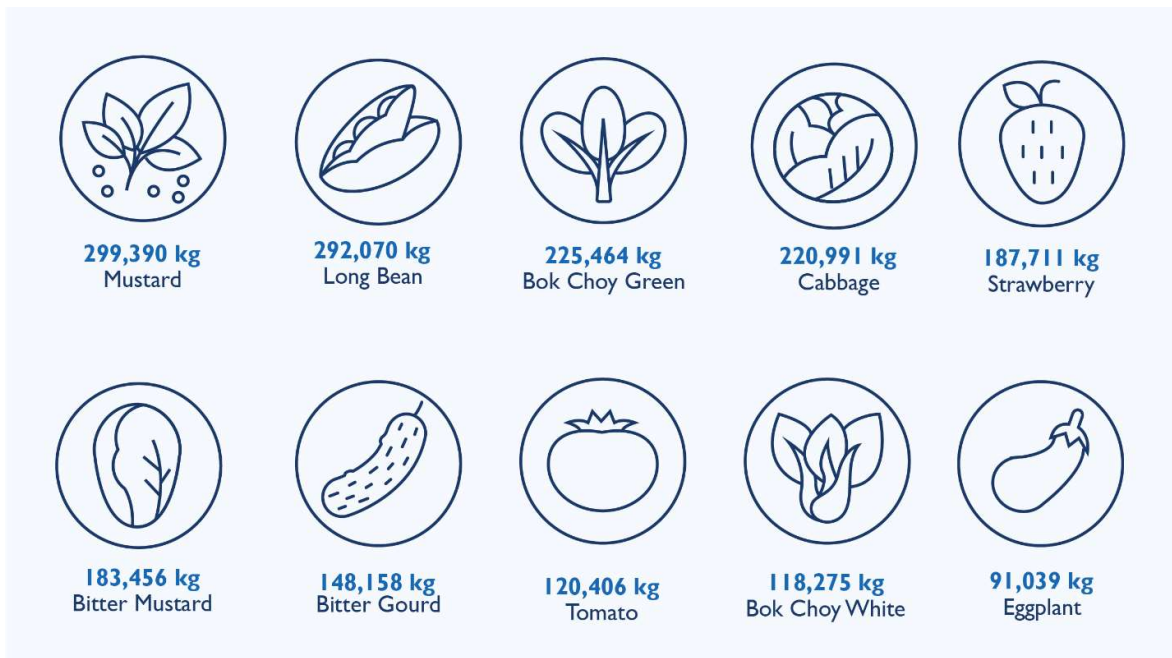
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	Indicator results stem from the annual Household survey conducted in July 2020, and implemented immediately following the lifting of the first State of the Emergency (Covid-19 pandemic). Since many local markets shut down at the beginning of the SoE due to travel restrictions, households' access to multiple food groups was decreased. The result remained at the level from the previous year. The LOP target (68.0%) was not reached. Yet, despite pandemic constraints and their impact on nutrition, the project succeeded in increasing prevalence of children receiving minimum acceptable diet when compared with the baseline (7.5% when new ZOI included; 5% for the original ZOI including five municipalities).								
6.1	MDDW, Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women of reproductive age			99% women consuming 5 or more groups	86%	N/A	N/A		Partially achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference							
	This indicator outcome stems from the results of the Household survey that was conducted in July 2020, implemented immediately following the lifting of the first State of the Emergency (Covid-19 pandemic). Due to many local markets shutting down at the beginning of the SoE due to travel restrictions, households had access to multiple food groups was decreased. The results over the last several years Y2: 70%, Y3: 92%; Y4: 83%; Y5: 86% show the continuity in >80% WRA coverage, despite the impact of the pandemic in the last year and the fact that data collection and measurements are based on recall and thus susceptible to deviations.								
	Percent of individuals supported are women			40%	48%	N/A	N/A		Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference							
	This target was met due specifical activities targeting women (i.e., grants and business expansion support) and focused training activities contributed to the increase in women participation in project activities.								
	Percent of individuals supported are youth (defined as 14-35 years old)			30%	56%	N/A	N/A		Achieved
	Deviations explained	Difference							
	The target under this indicator was exceeded, primarily due to the large number of new farmer groups and significant participation of youth in training activities. Increased youth engagement stemmed from the projects youth-focused work with Agriculture Technical Vocational Schools and Training Centers, the Youth Internship Program and Youth in Agribusiness grants. The target was surpassed by 26%, evidence of the youths' interest in working in the agribusiness/agriculture.								

ANNEX B: TOP PRODUCTS GROWN

Top 10 Crops over Project Lifetime (based on USD)

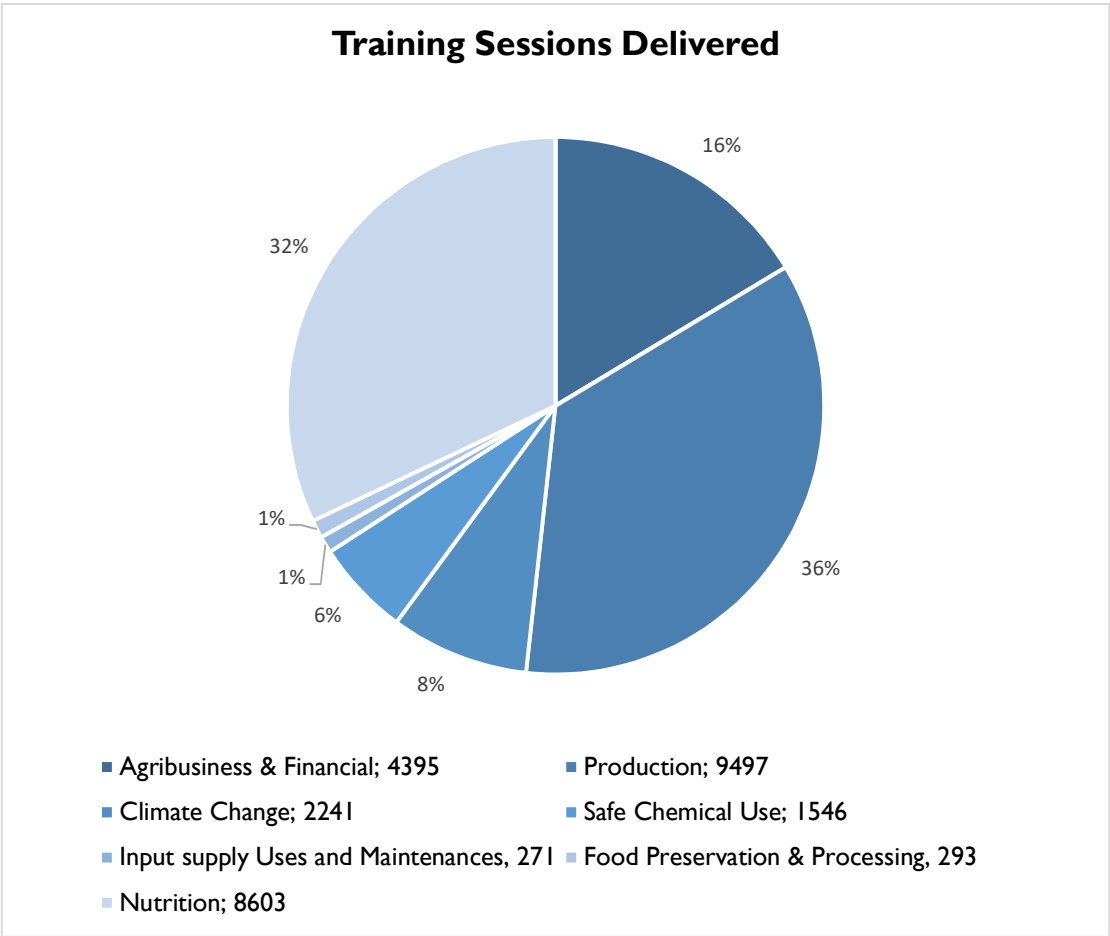


Top 10 Crops over Project Lifetime (based on KG)



ANNEX C: SUMMARY OF TRAININGS & PARTICIPANTS

To support the successful transition from subsistence to commercial farming, practitioners need to understand and acquire improved climate smart agriculture techniques and technologies. The project provided in-depth on-farm technical assistance in the form of trainings and monitoring. Training packages were adapted to the skill set of each newly formed farming group. Trainings included group formation, farmer collectives, allowing them to strengthen their bargaining position versus buyers and their access to financial assistance. The project incorporated financial management training, which later included credit risk management, with agriculture practices as the farmers began to improve their farming methodology. The following graph depicts training percentages; the table provides a breakdown of project-led training over the course of the project. Project restructuring led to an increase during Years 3-5.



Type of Training	Y1&Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		Y6		Total Participants	Total Trainings Conducted
	# Participant	# Training	# Participant	# Training	# Participant	# Training	# Participant	# Training	# Participant	# Training		
Agribusiness & Financial (Book keeping, Credit Risk, group formation) etc.	537	31	1051	110	1529	83	768	33	510	20	4395	277
Climate Change (CCA, SALT & DRR)	157	8	497	28	532	34	838	42	217	6	2241	118
Nutrition (school garden, Key Hole garden, Nutrition etc.)	483	34	616	39	5811	502	1286	86	452	44	8603	705
Production (Nursery Establishment, Land Preparation, Watering, Crop Maintenance, Plant Protection, Harvesting, Special Crop Training & Good agriculture practices)	985	65	2737	201	3569	456	1686	196	520	51	9497	969
Safe Chemical Use	182	9	372	14	329	18	588	18	75	10	1546	69
Water Pump Management & Input supply training					41	13	216	8	14	2	271	23
Food Preservation & Processing	50	2	24	1	158	10	36	2	25	2	293	17
Total	2349	149	5297	393	11969	1116	5418	385	1813	135	26846	21178

ANNEX D: GRANTS

	Implementer/Partner	Detailed explanation	Location in Timor-Leste	Grant/Subcont. Start Date	Grant/Subcont. End Date
SI No.					
1	Tuba Rai Metin	Implementation of Bamboo Planting and Nursery Program	Ainaro, Aileu, Bobonaro & Ermera	9/19/2016	5/5/2017
2	RAEBIA-Timot Leste	Implementation of Participatory Land Use Plan and Sloping Agriculture Land Technology	Dili	9/23/2016	7/31/2018
3	Arcamaten Industria Bebidas e Alimentar (AIBA)	Dehydrated Food Processing	Dili	12/2/2016	2/28/2018
4	Milinium Green Agro	Fruit nursery and grafting	Dili	2/1/2017	1/31/2018
5	Fundasaun Haburas Moris (FHM)	Women of Lahomea peanut processing	Cancelled	4/4/2017	4/3/2018
6	Figus Sol Nascente	Expanding Production of Fig Trees in Timor-Leste	Dili	2/2/2017	2/1/2018
7	PUTLEO Unipessoal, Lda	Banana and Cassava Processing	Ermera	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
8	FARAMFAT Unipessoal, Lda	Tree Nursery in Fatukeru - Ermera	Ermera	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
9	Comico Maliana Diak Unip.Lda	Adding Value-added production for candlenut, copra, peanut, conjac, chili pepper, and turmeric	Bobonaro	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
10	SUPOLAIM Unipessoal, Lda	Virgin Coconut Oil Production	Ainaro	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
11	GLOHAM Unipessoal, Lda	Establish Organic Fertilizer Factory	Ainaro	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
12	TOKENELA Unipessoal, Lda	Candlenut Processing in Hatu Udo	Ainaro	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
13	TOKENELA Unipessoal, Lda	Establishing Tree Nursery in Hatu-Udo, Ainaro	Ainaro	3/15/2017	3/14/2018
14	Timor Global, Lda	Passion Fruit Cultivation and Processing	Ermera	4/21/2017	4/20/2018
15	Instituto Matadalan Integradu (IMI)	Expanding Production Training	Ermera	4/24/2017	4/23/2018
16	Instituto Matadalan Integradu (IMI)	Expanding Production Training	Ermera	4/24/2017	4/23/2018
17	Rural Youth Action (RYA)	Expanding Production Training	Aileu	4/25/2017	4/23/2018
18	Rural Youth Action (RYA)	Expanding Production Training	Aileu	4/25/2017	4/23/2018
19	Kmanek Agriculture	Strengthening Linkage between Kmanek Agriculture and farmers	Aileu, Ainaro & Bobonaro	4/21/2017	11/20/2018

	Implementer/Partner	Detailed explanation	Location in Timor-Leste	Grant/Subcont. Start Date	Grant/Subcont. End Date
20	MAHON Foundation	Seedling the fruit and tree nurseries for horticulture development and climate change impact adaptation and prevention	Dili	7/27/2017	7/26/2018
21	Nova Casa Fresca	Support Small Scale Processing and Business Service Development	Aileu	7/11/2017	7/10/2018
22	Lofasaus, ENIN	Small scale tomato sauce startup business	Ermera	12/11/2017	4/30/2019
23	Fundasaun Malaedoi	Training to improve productivity with follow up refresher trainings	Ermera	2/26/2018	2/28/2019
24	Fundasaun Maharu	Training to improve productivity with follow up refresher trainings	Ainaro	2/26/2018	2/28/2019
25	Buralao Unip., Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ainaro	6/14/2018	12/13/2019
26	Habadamau Unip., Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ainaro	6/14/2018	12/13/2019
27	Agfesbamo, Enin	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ermera	6/14/2018	6/13/2019
28	SARA Unip., Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ainaro	7/9/2018	7/8/2020
29	TOSGARXIS Matak, Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Dili	7/9/2018	7/8/2020
30	Megedova Unip. Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ermera	7/9/2018	7/8/2019
31	Laledu Berrymatak Unip., Lda	Support to collector business to deliver horticulture products	Ainaro	7/9/2018	7/8/2020
32	NONRALETO, ENIN	Cassava and Banana Chips Production in Hato-Udo	Ainaro	1/10/2019	1/15/2020
33	EVEBE, ENIN	Tempeh Production in Hato-Udo, Ainaro municipality	Ainaro	1/10/2019	1/15/2020
34	SEJAMD, Lda	Production of white mushrooms in Gleno, Ermera municipality	Ermera	1/10/2019	1/10/2020
35	NAHAE CAL, ENIN	Cut Flower Production in Dare, Dili	Dili	1/10/2019	1/10/2020
36	ZELFUNAN-86, ENIN	Establishment of Flower nursery in Atabae, Bobonaro Municipality	Bobonaro	1/10/2019	1/10/2020
37	ALFREDCOLEC, ENIN	Support Collector business to deliver horticulture products to markets	Bobonaro	7/8/2019	7/7/2020
38	ANAPAPAYA, ENIN	Fresh papaya production in Hera, Dili	Dili	1/10/2019	1/9/2020
39	Joao Farmer, ENIN	Increase fresh papaya production in Maliana, Bobonaro municipality	Bobonaro	1/10/2019	1/9/2020
40	HASEPA, Lda	Promoting organic pineapple production in Ermera	Ermera	1/10/2019	1/9/2020
41	JASRAM 73, ENIN	Rambutan production in Ermera	Ermera	1/10/2019	1/9/2020
42	CASBANANA HOTGOL, ENIN	Fresh banana production in Ainaro	Ainaro	1/10/2019	1/9/2020

	Implementer/Partner	Detailed explanation	Location in Timor-Leste	Grant/Subcont. Start Date	Grant/Subcont. End Date
43	Agkret, Enin	Small scale vegetable preservation and pickling (salty vegetables) business in Aileu	Aileu	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
44	Silva-Bukamo, Enin	Small scale vegetable preservation and pickling business (pickle bitter gourd, pickle eggplant, pickle pack choy) in Bairo-Pite, Dili	Dili	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
45	Natasmal, Enin	Small scale pickling (pickle bitter gourd, cabbage & cauliflower) startup business in Ermera	Ermera	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
46	Agrihadimo, Enin	Small scale pickling (pickle bitter gourd, cabbage & cauliflower) startup business Metinaro, Dili	Dili	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
47	Silva Fefima, Enin	Small scale Pickling (Pickle cucumber, eggplant, papaya & long beans) startup business Metinaro, Dili	Dili	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
48	Dotil, Enin	Small scale pickling (pickle bitter gourd, cabbage & cauliflower) business in Ermera	Ermera	4/29/2019	12/31/2019
49	Fundasaun Malaedoi	Provide nutrition training sessions to farmer groups	Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquica	4/29/2019	11/30/2019
50	Sharis Haburas Comunidade	Provide nutrition training to farmer groups	Aileu, Ainaro	4/29/2019	11/30/2019
51	HBO	Promoting the Herbal tea products through women in Ainaro Municipality	Ainaro	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
52	FEEO	Empower rural women to promote local banana chips using local raw materials	Dili, Liquica	7/29/2019	1/28/2020
53	Oscar Purificacao	Support of horticulture products in Batugade, Balibo, Bobonaro municipality	Bobonaro	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
54	ALBABA, ENIN	Support of horticulture products in Batugade, Ainaro municipality	Ainaro	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
55	Rosario Marcal (Bumo Group)	Increase and expand flower production in Ermera	Ermera	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
56	Sentru Produsaun Adubu Organiku (SEPAO)	Establish an organic fertilizer production factory in Railaco, Ermera	Ermera	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
57	Vinod Patel	Increasing production through access to metal tunnel frames	Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquica	7/29/2019	7/28/2020
58	Hatonaer-Liasil Unipessoal, Lda	Support collector of horticulture products in Ermera, Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro and Liquica municipalitties	Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquica	12/13/2019	6/12/2020
59	Bosandos, Enin	Support collector of horticulture products in Atabae, Bobonaro municipality	Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquica	12/13/2019	7/31/2020

	Implementer/Partner	Detailed explanation	Location in Timor-Leste	Grant/Subcont. Start Date	Grant/Subcont. End Date
60	Loribeira, Enin	Support collector of horticulture products in Liquica municipality	Dili, Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera, Bobonaro, Liquica	12/13/2019	7/31/2020
61	Secondary Technical Vocational School, Tas Topa, Hato-Udo	Improving practical training in agricultural school in Hato-Udo	Hato-Udo, Ainaro	2/21/2020	7/31/2020
62	Secondary Technical Vocational School, Maubisse	Improving practical training in agricultural school in Maubisse	Maubisse, Ainaro	2/21/2020	7/31/2020
63	Secondary Technical Vocational School, Aileu	Improving practical training in agricultural school in Aileu	Aileu	2/21/2020	7/31/2020
64	Secondary Technical Vocational School, Ainaro	Improving practical training in agricultural school in Ainaro Vila	Ainaro	2/21/2020	7/31/2020
65	Secondary Technical Agriculture School, Moleana, Maliana	Improving practical training in agricultural school in Maliana	Maliana, Bobonaro	2/28/2020	7/31/2020
66	Relcoxa, Enin (Applied as LALORAN Group) Represented by Aurelia de Lima/Felisberto Xavier	Improve quality and quantity of production through improve group members' knowledge on harvest and post-harvest handling, and improve access to market, including south coast market where the development is in progress	Ainaro	3/13/2020	8/31/2020
67	Romardi Kantina, Enin (The Elvi's Fruit Salad)	Producing fresh and healthy fruit salad and upgrading the existing fruit salad shop	Dili	9/28/2020	11/25/2020
68	Mirtejes-F, Enin (Varaidame)	Dry fruit production for health benefit	Ainaro	9/28/2020	11/25/2020
69	Olsota Farmers, Enin	Support Collector of Horticulture products in Aileu municipality	Aileu	9/28/2020	11/25/2020
70	Uhas, Enin	Support Collector of Horticulture products in Ainaro municipality	Ainaro	9/28/2020	11/25/2020
71	Dolmarasant, Enin	Collection of horticulture products in Migir, Atabae, Bobonaro municipality	Atabae	10/1/2020	11/25/2020
72	Laledu Berrymatak Unip. Lda	Transform fresh strawberry into frozen strawberry	Ainaro	9/28/2020	11/25/2020
73	Centro Nasional de Formasaun Profesional-Becora (CNFP-B)	Training to improve skills and knowledge of farmers on basic maintenance of hand tractor	Dili	9/28/2020	11/25/2020

ANNEX E: COLLABORATION, LEARNING, AND ADAPTATION

The project's CLA approach focused on collaboration, systemic change, and sustainability. Resilient horticulture sector structures rely on adaptive producers, diversification of produce and building functional partnerships at the farm, municipal, and national level through various initiatives, and collaboration with public and private sector partners. Collaboration and systemic change actions at the national level included work with MAF, other public institutions, and other donors. Maintaining the core principles of the Doing Development Differently consensus¹, we aimed to preserve the balance between long-term project strategic objectives (e.g. building structures and systems to support a market orientated, yet resilient agricultural sector) and fast response adaptive actions (such as responding to new market opportunities and sudden challenges). In collaboration with USAID, the project pivoted in Year 3, consolidating output indicators, and integrating crosscutting issues, across all activities.

The project's PMEP system collects data for each activity. Every quarter, through several different mechanisms, including grants and subcontracts, plus staff reviews, and coordination meetings, project staff evaluated that data and activities to determine whether or not they were making significant progress against objectives. If they were not achieving the results we needed, we adjusted accordingly, in consultation with USAID. The project did so, after interviewing selected beneficiaries (farmers, and farmer groups), and implementing or reviewing youth surveys, plus assessments of agriculture vocational school programs to identify why an approach did or did not work. It is an adaptive process that continued during our regular staff meetings, and fed into discussions at our annual planning retreat.

CLA-related practices are aimed at creating multiple feedback loops, and encouraging farmers, implementing partners, government counterparts and other stakeholders to participate in the activities' review and adaption. The project's general framework for CLA practices is presented below:

CLA topic and discussion focus	Learning and Adaptation and Project's Collaborating partners
<p>Technology adoption, incl. financial schemes/incentives</p> <p>Extent of technology adoption;</p> <p>Evaluation of success of the financial schemes and incentives;</p> <p>Effects of financial incentives to farming households;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning from co-investment scheme barriers (for example, delayed repayment to input suppliers), the project adapted the process through collaborative efforts, and arranged for a microfinance institution to provide agricultural loans. This resulted in increased access to financing for farmers at the most favorable market interest rate and increased timely repayments. • Piloting cost-share schemes initially at 50/50, and then transitioning to 40/60 schemes encouraged the revised practice among other donors. This led to increased uptake of new technologies as well as the farmers' accountability relative to the use and maintenance of the equipment. Through wider use of the technologies (tillers, tractors, irrigation) coupled with traditional exchange and borrowing practices, overall resilience of the communities increased and continues to expand. • Equipment purchases led to farming income diversification, as it sparked the interest among some farmers to start working as micro service providers, through renting their equipment to others.

¹ The Doing Development Differently (DDD) Consensus from Harvard, which includes political economy analysis, appreciation and response to local context, and flexibility and adaptability in assistance design and implementation

CLA topic and discussion focus	Learning and Adaptation and Project's Collaborating partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-investment grant schemes were piloted to support nascent collectors' businesses, thus relieving them of cash flow issues and with favorable repayment schedules, allowing them to focus on their business activities. • Co-investment schemes encouraged the formation of new businesses or diversified work of existing maintenance and service providers (fixing equipment, local production of frames for tunnels etc.), which helped to decrease rural communities' dependence on Dili-based maintenance shops. <p>Collaborating Partners: Farmers adopting technologies; Input suppliers (Kmanek, Vinod Patel); MFI Kaebauk</p>
<p>Business training impact</p> <p>Skills uptake as result of training and its use in daily practice;</p> <p>Improvements needed (incl. additional topics)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on findings related to farmers' knowledge of financial management, especially loan management, the project initiated discussions with Tuba Rai Metin to jointly address the issue of low levels of financial literacy among farmers. This lack of knowledge often results in farmers' indebtedness to lenders (i.e. family and neighbors) due to the demands of non-discretionary family needs and cultural ceremony requirements. The project and Kaebauk signed a MoU that stipulates the continued use of project learning materials in microfinances future work. <p>Collaborating Partners: Farmer groups, Buyers (supermarkets), Collectors, TRM – Tuba Rai Metin;</p>
<p>Youth involvement in agriculture and agribusiness</p> <p>Reasons for youth involvement or lack thereof in agriculture;</p> <p>Review of incentives provided to youth;</p> <p>Assessment of motivation to become a youth Agri entrepreneur;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After analyzing Timor-Leste's growing youth population, ready to join the labor market, the project sought out and supported opportunities for youth to become entrepreneurs, both in farming and through forming companies in related value chain segments (food processing and preservation, collecting, input supplies, services, sales.). As a result, several youth-led businesses flourished and now provide continuing opportunities for their founders. • Through the project-facilitated internship training and placement with companies, youth now have opportunities to experience first-hand business practices in companies of various sizes and activities. • Focusing on the sustainability of these interventions, the project collaborated with VET schools and accredited training centers to improve the quality of the educational and training process. One mechanism is to capture the project's experiences and practices in training manuals, as part of the official VET and certification programs. Training of Trainers (teachers) from VET schools and training centers confirmed these needs. Continued efforts in this area will involve the line ministries (Education, Agriculture, SEPFOP, INDMO) and donors (GIZ), to build on already established cooperation arrangements with VET schools and training centers working in the project's ZOI. Field-tested approaches and knowledge should eventually complement existing curricula and cover the entire agricultural value chain phases ("from field to fork"). <p>Collaborating Partners: Farmer groups' youth farmers; Youth startups, MAF, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, SEPFOP, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, VET schools and training centers, KJFL.</p>
<p>Nutrition practices improvement at the societal level</p> <p>Assesses the existing hygiene practices;</p> <p>Assess the consumption patterns. Identify the most effective messaging channels on nutrition</p> <p>Discuss possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on results of earlier activities (i.e. MDD for WRA and Minimal Acceptable Diet for children 6-24 months old), the project heightened its focus on nutrition and feeding practices through training, an increase in the number of crops produced and their harvest consumed, and an increase in food preservation and processing practices. • Project staff participated in the World Food Program's (WFP) initiative "Fill the Nutrient Gap. "It aimed to assess the level of access to nutritious diets among different Timorese population groups in diverse geographic areas, gaps in nutrient intake, and costs required for possible national interventions for improving the target groups' nutritional status. <p>Collaborating Partners: NGOs working on nutrition issues, Farmer groups'</p>

CLA topic and discussion focus	Learning and Adaptation and Project's Collaborating partners
<p>partnerships to improve Timor-Leste's nutrition situation</p>	<p>representatives, MAF, Ministry of Health, World Food Program.</p>
<p><i>Accessing the markets for local products</i></p> <p>Assess reasons for success or failure to position local products in supermarkets</p> <p>Define possible ways to improve visibility and promote local origin of products</p> <p>Discuss and plan prospective partnerships to strengthen presence and sales of local products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project conducted regular assessments of supermarkets'/buyers' needs and advised farmers on production of requisite/desirable crops in order to avoid possible product oversupply and waste. • Project staff provided support for products' brand definition, packaging design and marketing efforts. • Incorporating lessons learned from successful launches and experiences of project-supported startups (nurseries), the project replicated that learning and providing support to flower and fruit seedling producers. Project staff also facilitated access to markets, thus helping to strengthen Timor-Leste's agro-entrepreneurial initiative. <p>Collaborating Partners: Buyers (supermarkets), Farmer groups, Collectors, MAF, Media representatives.</p>

ANNEX F: LIST OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

The approved technical documents (including training manuals, assessments, literature reviews, films, and promotional materials) developed throughout the life of the project are listed below:

Name of Technical Product	Type of Technical Product	Date
Nutrition Status in Timor-Leste and Impacting Factors	Literature Review	2020
ICT Partnerships and Meteorological Data Assessment Trip Report	Assessment Report	2016
Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAPP)		2015
Economic Viability of Organic Production in Timor-Leste	Assessment Report	2017
DRR Consultancy Final Report	Assessment Report	2017
Timor-Leste Agriculture Market Systems Analysis Consultancy Report	Assessment Report	2015
Financing the Growth of Farmers and Agribusinesses in Timor-Leste: Constraints and Opportunities for USAID Avansa	Assessment Report	2015
The Status of Access to Agri-Finance in Timor-Leste (short)	Assessment Report	2015
Trip Report 25 July – 5 August: Banking Sector	Assessment Report	2016
Timor-Leste Cold Chain Assessment	Assessment Report	2017
Crop Nutrition	Training Manual	2017
Crop Protection	Training Manual	2017
Drip Irrigation	Training Manual	2017
Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	Training Manual	2017
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Training Manual	2017
Mechanization	Training Manual	2017
Nursery Production	Training Manual	2017
Post-Harvest Handling	Training Manual	2017
2017 Input Supply Calendar	Promotional Material	2016
Climate Change Comic: Bitersa Saves the Harvest	Training Material	2016
Crop Rotation and Planting Guides (by elevation)	Training Material	2017
19 Crop Planting Guides (from East-West Seeds)	Training Material	2017
Freshly Timor-Leste	Promotional Material	2017
Safe Chemical Use	Training Material	2017
Pre-Internship Training	Training Material	2018
Project Infograph Y3 Highlights	Promotional Material	2018
Celebrating Female Success	Campaign Material	2018
Maximizing Profits	Training Material	2018
Quality Grading Posters	Training Material	2018
Nutrition Training: 8 week	Training Material	2018
Climate Change Posters	Training Material	2018

Name of Technical Product	Type of Technical Product	Date
Bistersa Saves the Harvest (Climate Change Video)	Training Material	2018
Youth in Agriculture Video	Promotional Material	2018
1000-Day Nutrition Film	Training Material	2018
NRM Success Video	Promotional Material	2018
8 Training Videos: Crop Nutrition, Crop Protection, Mechanization, GAPs, IPM, Drip Irrigation, Seedling Production, Post-Harvest Handling	Training Material	2018
2019 Horticulture Calendar	Training Material	2019
TecVoc Horticulture Manual	Training Material	2019
Project Infographic Y4 Highlights	Promotional Material	2019
Nutrition Posters: Stunting, Food Balance, Traditional Food, and Healthy Living Tips	Training Material	2019
Pest and Disease Manual	Training Material	2019
IPM: Biological Control	Training Material	2019
IPM: PERSUAP Aligned	Training Material	2019
IPM: Non-PERSUAP Aligned	Training Material	2019
Strawberry Planting Guide	Training Material	2019
Ten Specific Crop Planting Guides: Brassica, Shallots, Sweet Potato, Watermelon, Tomatoes (Outdoor/Indoor), Capsicum (Bell Peppers: Outdoor/Indoor)	Training Material	2019
Cooking Show: 7 episodes	Training/Promotional Material	2019
Traditional Food Recipe Book	Training Material	2019
Food Preservation Recipe Book	Training Material	2019
Project Infographic Y5 Highlights	Promotional Material	2020
Agribusiness Combined Manual	Training Manual	2020
SALT 1, 2, 3, 4 and F.A.I.T.H Booklets	Training Materials	2020
Safe Chemical Use Film	Training Material	2020
INDMO Horticulture Accreditation	Training Material	2020
Blackberry Planting Guide	Training Material	2020

ANNEX G: LIST OF DELIVERABLES

Name of Deliverable	Date Delivered
Life of Project Work Plan	August 03, 2015
EMMP	August 15, 2015
Year 1 Annual Progress Report	December 30, 2015
Year 2 Work plan	December 30 2015
Quarterly Report 1 Year 1	July 31, 2015
PESUAP	October 28, 2015
Quarter 1 Year 2 Report	March 23, 2016
Year 2 Quarterly 3 Report	July 30, 2016
Year 3 Work Plan	August 31, 2016
Annual Report Year 2	October 31, 2016
Year 3 Quarter 1 Report	January 23, 2017
Year 3 Quarter 2 Report	April 20, 2017
Year 3 Quarter 3 Report	August 09, 2017
Year 3 Annual Report	October 30, 2017
Year 4 Work Plan	November 27, 2017
Year 4 Quarter 1 Report	February 02, 2018
Year 4 Quarter 2 Report	April 29, 2018
Year 4 Quarter 3 Report	July 30, 2018
Year 5 Work plan	September 04, 2018
Year 4 Annual Report	September 31, 2018
Year 5 Quarter 1	January 30, 2019
Year 5 Quarter 2 Report	May 03, 2019
Year 5 Quarter 3 Report	August 05, 2019
Year 6 Work Plan	September 1, 2019
Year 5 Annual Report	December 16, 2019
Quarter 1 Year 6	February 02, 2020
Quarter 2 Year 6	April 27, 2020
Quarter 3 Year 6	July 30, 2020
Monthly Reports (submitted for each month except when a quarterly or Annual Report was submitted)	First week of each month